

## RAILROADS WILL HELP THE FARMER

Common Carriers Will Co-operate in Marketing Farm Products—Middle Men Charge Higher Rates for Handling Farm Than Factory Products.

By Peter Radford.  
Lecturer National Farmers' Union.

The leading railroad systems of the nation will establish market bureaus to assist the farmers along their lines in marketing their products. Many roads have acceded to the request of the Farmers' Union and announced their willingness to enter into active co-operation with the farmers in marketing their products.

The express companies have surveyed the field and the Federal Government, through the parcel post, has demonstrated the possibilities of the common carrier as a useful agency in marketing farm commodities.

I consider the action of these giant business concerns in determining to co-operate with the farmers in marketing their crops, to be the greatest product of human thought on the Western hemisphere during the past year, and it demonstrates that the educational work of the Farmers' Union has brought the nation to a clearer understanding of the real problem of the farmer.

To give information on marketing is far more valuable than to give advice on production. There is a mutual interest between the railroads and the farmer which cannot exist between any other lines of industry. The railroads are the teamsters of agriculture, and they are employed only when there is something to haul. Good prices will do more to increase tonnage than any other factor, and railroads want tonnage.

Agriculture has many inherent disadvantages which require combined effort to overcome in marketing. There are millions of producing units working independently and selling without knowledge of market conditions. The harvest is once a year, while consumption is pretty evenly distributed throughout the entire year, and most of the farmers, through custom and necessity, dump their entire crop on the market as soon as it is gathered. The problem of organizing and systematizing the markets is one in which the farmers invite assistance of all lines of industry friendly to their interests.

Farmers Bear the Burden.

The business of the manufacturer lends itself more readily to organization and the facilities for studying the markets are more easily available. The result is that the merchants are compelled to handle most staple manufactured articles at very little profit, and as a consequence the merchant must look to products which he buys direct from the farm for his profits.

The reports of the Federal Department of Agriculture show some very interesting information and enable a comparison between the cost of marketing products of the farm and those of the factory. A few items will serve to illustrate the general run. The cost of getting sugar from the refinery to the consumer is 9 cents on the dollar; the cost of getting tobacco from factory to consumer is 14 cents on the dollar. In selling a dollar's worth of eggs the middleman gets a profit of 50 cents on the dollar. In selling a dollar's worth of potatoes, the middleman makes 70 cents on the dollar; in selling a dollar's worth of fruit, the middleman gets 84 cents on the dollar, or on cantaloupes 82 cents.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 570, published by the United States Department of Agriculture, in discussing this subject, said:

"The high price paid by consumers ranging from 5 to 500 per cent, in some cases, more than the farmer receives, indicates that there is plenty of room for lowering the cost of farm products to consumers and at the same time largely increasing the cash income per farm, without increasing farm production. This condition is undoubtedly a marketing problem which will have to be solved by better organization of farmers and improved methods of marketing."

Large Shippers Influence Rates.

In railroad rates the inequalities are equally as glaring. Rate making in its primitive stages was largely influenced by demands and arguments of large shippers, but the farmers were unorganized and seldom appeared before rate-making bodies, and the burden of expense in transportation fell largely against the raw products of the farm.

In banking, our securities are discriminated against, as compared with the products of the factories and mines. The farmer is entitled to a square deal. The farmer is more interested in good prices and efficient service than he is in rates.

## RADFORD REAPPOINTED

Fort Worth, Texas.—President Chas. S. Barrett of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America has announced the reappointment of Peter Radford as lecturer of the National Union during the coming year. Extensive plans have been outlined for publicity work throughout the nation to be carried on through Mr. Radford's department. This publicity work will be modeled on the lines of the educational work done in Texas on the subject of farm problems.

## THE RURAL CHURCH

THE FARMERS THE CUSTODIAN OF THE NATION'S MORALITY.

Co-operation of Church, School and Press Essential to Community Building.

By Peter Radford.  
Lecturer National Farmers' Union.

The church, the press and the school form a triple alliance of progress that guides the destiny of every community, state and nation. Without them civilization would wither and die and through them life may attain its greatest blessing, power and knowledge. The farmers of this nation are greatly indebted to this social triumvirate for their uplifting influence, and on behalf of the American plowman I want to thank those engaged in these high callings for their able and efficient service, and I shall offer to the press a series of articles on co-operation between these important influences and the farmers in the hope of increasing the efficiency of all by mutual understanding and organized effort. We will take up first the rural church.

The Farmers Are Great Church Builders.

The American farmer is the greatest church builder the world has ever known. He is the custodian of the nation's morality; upon his shoulders rests the "ark of the covenant" and he is more responsive to religious influences than any other class of citizenship.

The farmers of this nation have built 120,000 churches at a cost of \$750,000,000, and the annual contribution of the nation toward all church institutions approximates \$200,000,000 per annum. The farmers of the United States build 22 churches per day. There are 20,000,000 rural church communicants on the farm, and 54 per cent of the total membership of all churches reside in the country.

The farm is the power-house of all progress and the birthplace of all that is noble. The Garden of Eden was in the country and the man who would get close to God must first get close to nature.

The Functions of a Rural Church.

If the rural churches today are going to render a service which this age demands, there must be co-operation between the religious, social and economic life of the community.

The church to attain its fullest measure of success must enrich the lives of the people in the community it serves; it must build character; develop thought and increase the efficiency of human life. It must serve the social, business and intellectual, as well as the spiritual and moral side of life. If religion does not make a man more capable, more useful and more just, what good is it? We want a practical religion, one we can live by and farm by, as well as die by.

Fewer and Better Churches.

Blessed is that rural community which has but one place of worship. While competition is the life of trade, it is death to the rural church and moral starvation to the community. Petty sectarianism is a scourge that blights the life, and church prejudice saps the vitality of many communities. An over-churching community is a crime against religion, a serious handicap to society and a useless tax upon agriculture.

While denominations are essential and church pride commendable, the high teaching of universal Christianity must prevail if the rural church is to fulfill its mission to agriculture.

We frequently have three or four churches in a community which is not able to adequately support one. Small congregations attend services once a month and all fail to perform the religious functions of the community. The division of religious forces and the breaking into fragments of moral effort is oftentimes little less than a calamity and defeats the very purpose they seek to promote.

The evils of too many churches can be minimized by co-operation. The social and economic life of a rural community are respective units and cannot be successfully divided by denominational lines, and the churches can only occupy this important field by co-operation and co-ordination.

The efficient country church will definitely serve its community by leading in all worthy efforts at community building, in uniting the people in all co-operative endeavors for the general welfare of the community and in arousing a real love for country life and loyalty to the country home and these results can only be successfully accomplished by the united effort of the press, the school, the church and organized farmers.

## THE RURAL TEACHER

Bears Heavy Burden of Civilization.

By Peter Radford.  
Lecturer National Farmers' Union.

With the new development of rural life, there comes the demand for increased educational facilities and the impulse of universal education which is sweeping the country calls for in-

teigent and consecrated leadership in our rural schools. It is upon the rural teacher that one of the heaviest burdens of civilization falls, for not only must he lay the foundation of education, but he must also instill into the pupils the real love for country life, which will hold him on the farm and help to stem the townward tide.

In the city, the teacher is a cog in the vast wheel of educational machinery; in the country he is the wheel. It is he who must mold the character, inspire the ideals and shape the destiny of the farm boys and girls, and if he is fitted by nature for the task, not only will the results of his efforts be reflected in the pupils, but gradually the whole community will be leavened with a new ambition for progress.

He can organize around the school the main interests of the boys and girls and develop the impulse for co-operation, which in time will displace the old competitive individualism and make rural social life more congenial and satisfying. The possibilities for making the rural school the social and economic center of the community are almost endless, and the faculties of the rural teacher may have full play, for it will take all his time and ingenuity if he attains the full measure of success.

## NATIONAL FARMERS HOLD CONVENTION

Government Aid Sought in Marketing Cotton—Work of Peter Radford Commended.

Fort Worth, Texas.—The eleventh annual meeting of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America came to a close in this city today. More than two thousand delegates were present, representing the various state organizations and covering an area from coast to coast and from the great lakes to the gulf.

President Chas. S. Barrett, presided over the sessions and introduced the various speakers. The keynote of the convention was the action of the convention in asking governmental aid in financing the cotton crop of the South.

"The greatest crisis in years, brought on by the European war, faces the United States," said President Barrett in his opening address. "There is only one thing to do and that is for the United States government to buy three or four million bales of cotton at not less than ten cents a pound from the farmers of the South to be held until a higher price may be obtained and, when sold, the profit, minus the expense of handling to be remitted to the farmers."

The convention went on record as favoring the Henry bill introduced before Congress recently, which favors the buying of cotton by the government as a relief of the present situation. This bill was drafted with the co-operation of President Barrett, who believes that it fully covers the situation.

Provision was made for the raising of a fund of \$200,000 for the purpose of maintaining a committee to devise plans for relieving the depressing results of the European war. This committee will include a member from every organized state, together with the national officials and the national executive committee. The committee will be in charge of Peter Radford of Texas, who was appointed chairman, and before the adjournment of the session more than \$10,000 of the fund had already been pledged.

A resolution was passed condemning the present war and recommending the establishment of an international parliament and an international court, looking to universal peace and good will between the nations of the world.

Child Labor Condemned.

A resolution was passed endorsing the bill providing for the elimination of products from interstate commerce which are manufactured in factories employing children less than fourteen years of age or those employing children under sixteen years of age more than eight hours.

A marketing plan introduced by Harry Tracy of Texas in which a practical system of marketing farm products was outlined was heartily endorsed by resolution.

Union Officials Endorsed.

Referring to the work of the officers of the Farmers' Union, Mr. Barrett paid a high tribute to the manner in which they have co-operated with him. "They have stood steadfastly by me in every call to duty," said Mr. Barrett, "and in every endeavor for the general good. They are true, faithful and conscientious men. I want to pay special tribute to one individual, Peter Radford. If I should be asked to name one man in the Union who has done more to lighten my own load, who stood ready day or night for service, who doesn't even wait for the distress signal, then I'd have to say Peter Radford. Men like Peter Radford keep one's faith sound, his courage high and renew belief in humanity."

Union Growing Rapidly.

President Barrett stated that the Union was fast growing in numbers and in strength. Twenty-seven states in the Union are included in its membership and the total number of members aggregate more than eight million. It is the boast of the Union that all its members are men who are actual farmers and that no one who does not till the soil is eligible for membership in the organization.

The officials of the Union were unanimously re-elected for the coming year as follows: C. S. Barrett, Georgia, president; A. V. Swift, vice president, Oregon.

## WEEKLY INDUSTRIAL REVIEW.

New Payrolls, Improvements, Factories, and Enterprises That Will Give Employment to Labor—Matters Affecting Industries and Investments.

Salem, Ore., Nov. 9.—The state decided the fate of several new Courthouse and Normal Schools.

Cargoes of lumber leave Newport regularly for San Pedro.

La Grande has a new industry for manufacture of fruit by-products.

Hood River is erecting an apple evaporating plant.

The Portland recall fell flat. The people voted no.

The new hotel at Sutherland has been opened to the public.

A significant fact of the recent elections was the prominence of industries.

Porter Bros. are planning to build a sawmill near Gardiner.

Geo. Melvin, of Eugene begins work on a \$15,000 hotel at Florence.

A new bridge across Thorn Hollow, Umatilla County, is to cost \$18,000.

G. O. Richardson, of Adams, is manufacturing 200 dozen brooms from a crop of five acres broom corn.

An excursion celebrated the opening of the Willamette Pacific, November 10.

Under direction of a government expert, candy is being made from apple syrup.

Roseburg housed 300 unemployed and the S. P. Co. hauled them away on its trains.

Eugene woolen mills have large contracts for fabrics for the European war.

A \$40,000 bridge is to be built across Nehalem river at Wheeler.

By the last statement, the City of Portland had \$1,834,780 funds on hand.

November 5 Portland opened the new National theatre.

The F. E. Wray farm near Silverton has just completed a Silo 16 feet in diameter and 34 feet high and it will hold 140 tons feed.

Alvadoro in one year has built 41 houses, a \$6,000 school, a creamery and cannery.

The new concrete apartment building to be erected by C. C. Hitchcock at Seattle will cost \$100,000.

Ashtland will spend \$20,000 enlarging her water and light plant.

The Stanley-Smith Lumber Co. has 25 men at work in its new mill at Green Point, Hood River County.

The Oregon City paper mills cut their time to five days per week, but shortened shifts to employ sixty more hands.

Olaf Johnson has opened the Pendleton creamery.

An \$18,000 apartment building is going up on the Sandy road.

James Hays, a Eugene hop buyer will build a fine residence at Eugene.

Amity is planning to build water-works.

A. K. Detweiler, a banker of Toledo, Ohio, has purchased an entire town for \$45,000. The town is Grand Dales, just across the Columbia river from The Dalles, Ore. It comprises 300 acres, a water plant and a few buildings.

Detweiler says he intends to build up a manufacturing town with people from Ohio and California, who prefer northern climate.

Grand Dales was originally laid off for a manufacturing city and large buildings were put up for shoe factories, tanneries and other industries. Excursion trains were run from the East and many lots sold on the highly-colored statements of a Baptist minister and promoter of the Early Eighties.

The voters of the recent election had one purpose—to kill any and all laws which tend to retard the growth and development of business enterprises.

Lumber industry output at all Oregon seaports is increasing.

G. M. Grimes will erect a business block at Seaside. E. Kilfeather will also erect an apartment.

Al Ayers in Morrow spent \$20,000 in improvements on his mill but owing to the passage of certain laws in the past, closed down and says he will never open it again. The result of last election should please him.

The first of the two Hill steamers to ply between Astoria and Frisco is to make a trial spin the last of this month.

New Hill Steamship Line Oregon's Latest Inland Acquisition.

The Great Northern, the first of the Hill ocean greyhounds to be completed, will be ready to take her trial spin by the latter part of next month and she will be ready for her trip from Philadelphia to Astoria via Panama canal not later than January 25.

This was the word brought from Philadelphia by L. C. Gilman, president of the Hill lines in Oregon and chief executive of the Great Northern Pacific Steamship Company, which will operate the palatial passenger steamers between the Colum-

bia river and California. This is the first time Mr. Gilman has had a chance to inspect these twin leviathans which are being built at a cost of \$5,000,000 at the Cramp ship building yards.

"The Great Northern is structurally complete right now," said Mr. Gilman. "All she needs now is her decorations installed. While her sister ship, the Northern Pacific, was launched only a short time ago, she was much further along structurally when she took her maiden dip than was the Great Northern, and the Cramp people definitely assured me that the Northern Pacific will not be more than six weeks behind the Great Northern, so that she ought to be ready to start for the Coast by March 1.

"Calvin Stone, the new traffic manager of the operating company, is now in New York and Philadelphia arranging for obtaining a full cargo of freight and a big passenger list for the steamers on their trips through the Canal to the Coast, and he will not have any trouble in getting the business from all present indications.

## LAND PRODUCTS SHOW

Portland, Ore., Nov. 14, 1914.—(Special.)—Portland's greatest exposition, the Manufacturers' and Land Products show, has brought under one roof in Oregon's metropolis the greatest array of products of the soil ever assembled in the United States besides magnificent displays by the leading manufacturers.

Thousands of people from all over the Northwest have viewed the exhibits and pronounced the exposition the most successful ever held west of Chicago. The display of fruits, grains, grasses and vegetables has never been equaled at any exposition of the kind in recent years. During the last two weeks many cities and towns of the states have had special days at the fair, including the Willamette Valley country, Tillamook county, Clackamas county, Woodburn, Forest Grove and other places.

The exposition will not close its doors until November 14, and from November 8 until the closing night there will be many programs of interest. The working exhibits are of the highest character and testify to the large number of articles manufactured in Oregon with the "Made in Oregon" label going to all parts of the United States and foreign lands.

Besides the manufacturers' exhibits and the fine display of fruits, grains, grasses and vegetables, the hourly programs and special features have proven a great drawing card and there is something doing at the exposition afternoon and evening. Twice during the closing week many valuable exhibits will be distributed by the exhibitors. On Friday November 13, a Chinese baby show will be one of the unique features and musical attractions of a high class order are daily attractions at the show.

The last week will bring to the exposition The Dalles, Hood River, and other special days. The exposition is well worth a visit and railroad rates are an extra inducement for all to see the big exposition.

## WEIGHT OF HOGS LEADING FACTOR

Most Profitable to Producer and Dealer Alike are the Near 200-Pound Pigs.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore., Nov. 12, 1914.—Proper weight of hogs is considered the most important factor in judging its value, based on the score cards prepared for the use of public school children in judging hogs. The reasons for this, says Professor Samson, the O. A. C. swine specialist who made up the value points, is that the over-weight pig cuts up to poor advantage and the under-weight pig is likely to be a loss to the producer. The best weight, that brings the highest market price per pound, is from 175 to 225 pounds, and the nearer the 200-pound mark the better.

Although conditions, that is, carrying the fat evenly distributed over the necessary parts of the carcass, is marked as high as weight on the score card—20 points—but the cut for variation is double for over weight and has the same value in under weight. Thus it is seen that really the highest value is placed upon the desired weight.

The value of other points on this score card is as follows:

Weight, 20; condition 20; quality 10; dressing per centage, 10; form, 10; face, 3; ears, 1; neck, 2; jaw, 1; shoulders, 2; brisket, 1; legs, 2; chest, 4; back and loin, 4; sides, 3; rump, 1; hams, 3; hind legs, 2. Total, 100.

For Sale.—Three choice lots in Railroad Addition. Lots are adjoining and in desirable location. N. H. KINNEY, St. Helena.

## THE RETURN OF SANITY.

By Major F. W. Barber.

When the horrors of the European war commenced to percolate through the American brain a mighty protest went up from one end of this country to the other.

Soldiers were denounced as murderers, as barbarians, as unfit to encumber the earth. Insistent and vehement demands were made for disarmament and international peace.

Ministers thundered from the pulpit, orators howled from the stump, excitable citizens declaimed in the public streets and even the great newspapers of the country led the way in the march of Bedlam. It was the popular cry of the hour.

If perchance some isolated maverick with an over abundance of nerve timidly suggested that the country was in need of better measures of protection, that relic of barbarism was forth-with cast from the fold of the righteous as a thing unclean.

The nation was mad—quite mad—literally insane on the subject of peace. And not entirely without cause.

But the first shock and nausea has passed away, and, as is customary in this country, the people have paused for second and more sober thought. The sanity of the nation is returning.

People are beginning to realize the peril that confronts us as a country practically without the power of resistance.

The public eye is becoming opened to the fact that the American continent offers many tempting inducements to an army of invasion from foreign countries. The people are becoming reconciled to the fact that unless we place our country in a state of adequate national defense we are in grave danger of feeling the iron heel of a conqueror, of sharing in a measure the fate of the unhappy Belgians.

Peace loving Americans have been staggered at the millions of troops being placed in the field by the warring nations of Europe, of the terrible engines of destruction at which the world stands appalled.

In the United States we have but a handful of troops, and at best we have the arms and equipment for a maximum army of not to exceed 500,000 men. Our coast defenses are lamentably weak, and our navy is so small we would be powerless to prevent the landing of the vast hosts of an invader. The demons of the air could hover over and blow us into eternity, for we have no means of checking them.

These disagreeable facts are coming forcibly home to the people, now that they are taking time to calmly consider conditions as they exist.

Men and women who a few weeks ago were denouncing wars and those who fight them, are today demanding that congress take prompt measures for placing the country in an adequate state of defense.

Thirty days ago but few of the leading papers of the country had the courage to speak in behalf of defensive measures. Today a strong demand is going up from the press in all parts of the country.

But this attitude of the press simply reflects the mind of the public, for the people themselves are awakening to the fact that their own ultimate salvation depends upon some measure of prompt and effective action by congress.

If this country should become involved in war with some powerful foreign country, or a combination of them, we would not recover from its effects within the life of the present generation.

It would cost us a million lives the flower of our young manhood, cities would be laid waste or held up for enormous ransom, the country side would be devastated, and the pecuniary loss would mount high into the billions of dollars.

Business would demoralize, factories would be closed, millions of people would be out of employment and want and starvation would face the poor.

Financial panic would ensue, the weaker banks of the country would go to the wall, and the rich would hoard the wealth of the country and withdraw it from circulation.

And this is only a portion of the appalling havoc which would overtake the country.

But prompt and effective measures for the national defense would preclude the imminence of such a calamity.

Are YOU in favor of national defense and security? Or do you favor "turning the other cheek" for a knockout blow?

It is one or the other.

## POSTAL BUSINESS DONE AT ST. HELENS.

Amount of deposits made July 1st to October 1, 1913 \$3854 July 1, to October 1, 1914 3901

1914 deposit exceeded 1913 deposit. \$ 47 Total amount now on deposit \$10,208.